

PAR

and by some called vexillum: the plants, that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peas, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*
PAPILLARY. } *adj.* [from *papilla*.] Having emulgent vessels,
PAPILLOUS. } or resemblances of paps.

Malpighi concludes, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie papillary parts, that in these the taste lieth. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
 The papillous inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PAPYST. *n. f.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist*. *Clarendon.*

PAPISTICAL. *adj.* [from *papist*.] Popish; adherent to popery. There are some papistical practitioners among you. *White.*

PAPISTRY. *n. f.* [from *papist*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church.

Papistry, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Afham's Sheepshearer.*
 A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*. *Whitgift.*

PAPPOUS. *adj.* [*papposus*, low Latin.] Having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelion, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called pappos, or pappos flowers. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide. *Roy on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and most of the pappous kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derh.*
PAPPY. *adj.* [from *pap*.] Soft; succulent; easily divided.

They were converted into fens, where the ground, being spongy, sucked up the water, and the loosen'd earth swell'd into a soft and pappy substance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and pappy flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet. *Roy on the Creation.*

PAR. *n. f.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. This word is not elegantly used, except as a term of traffick.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

My friend is the second after the treasurer; and the rest of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

PARABLE. *adj.* [*parabalis*, Latin.] Easily procured. Not in use.

They were not well wiflers unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phoenix. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PARABLE. *n. f.* [*παράβολα*; *parabola*, Fr.] A similitude; a relation under which something else is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and said. *Numbers*, xxiii. 7. He spake many things in *parables*. *Matt.* xiii. 3.

What is thy fulsome *parable* to me? *Dryden.*
PARABOLA. *n. f.* [Latin.]

The *parabola* is a conic section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun, they would not have revolved in concentric circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses, very excentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PARABOLICAL. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, Fr. from *parabola*.]
PARABOLICK. }
 1. Expressed by parable or similitude.
 Such from the text desire the *parabolical* exposition of *Cajetan*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The whole scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel, by the similitude of a king. *South's Sermons.*

2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]
 The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure. *Roy on the Creation.*

The incident ray will describe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolical* curve. *Chrym's Phil. Prin.*

PARABOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *parabolical*.]
 1. By way of parable or similitude.
 These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. In the form of a parabola.
PARABOLISM. *n. f.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. *Diät.*

PAR

PARABOLOID. *n. f.* [*παράβολον* and *ἰδῶν*.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in triplicate, subquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscissæ: There is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS. *n. f.* [*παράκέντησις*, *parakentisis*, to pierce, *paracente*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

PARACENTRICAL. } *adj.* [*παρά και κέντρον*.] Deviating from
PARACENTRICK. } circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and, by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheym.*

PARADE. *n. f.* [*parade*, Fr.]
 1. Shew; ostentation.
 He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Graville.*

The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
 In state returned the grand *parade*.
 Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*.
 At least, before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Military order.
 The cherubim stood arm'd
 To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

3. Guard; posture of defence.
 Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

PARADIGM. *n. f.* [*παράδειγμα*.] Example.
PARADIS'ACAL. *adj.* [from *paradis*.] Suited to paradise; making paradise.

The antients express the situation of *paradis'acal* earth in reference to the sea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradis'acal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodv. Nat. Hist.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradis'acal* scene, among groves and gardens; but, at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable, though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and live together in cities. *Pope.*

PARADISE. *n. f.* [*παράδεισος*; *paradise*, Fr.]
 1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.
 Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,
 The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

2. Any place of felicity.
 What fool is not to wife,
 To lose an oath to win a *paradise*. *Shakespeare.*

Consideration, like an angel, came,
 And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
 Leaving his body as a *paradise*. *Shakespeare.*

T' envelope and contain celestial spirits.
 If ye should lead her into a fool's *paradise*,
 It were very gross behaviour. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

Why, nature, bower the spirit of a fiend
 In mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh. *Shakespeare.*

The earth
 Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place,
 Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PARADOX. *n. f.* [*παράδοξος*, Fr. *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearances; a position in appearance absurd.

A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hobbs.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*,
 Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shakespeare.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat.*

PARADOXICAL. *adj.* [from *paradox*.]
 1. Having the nature of a paradox.
 What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Those will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.
PARADOXICALLY. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laugh'd at. *Cellier on Pride.*

PAR

PARADOXICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes. Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable paradoxology, must put upon the attempt. *Brown.*

PARAGOGE. *n. f.* [*παράγωγη*; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it. *Diät.*

PARAGON. *n. f.* [*paragons*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]
 1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.
 An angel I or, if not,
 An earthly *paragon*. *Shakespeare.*

Tunis was never grac'd before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

2. Companion; fellow.
 Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

To *PARAGON.* *v. a.* [*parangonner*, French.]
 1. To compare.
 The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artelia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would figure through the weakness of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
 If thou with Caesar *paragon* again *Shakespeare.*
 My man of men.
 Proud feat
 Of Lucifer, for by allusion call'd
 Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milt. Par. Legt.*

2. To equal.
 He hath achiev'd a maid
 That *paragons* description and wild fame;
 One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shakespeare.*

We will wear our mortal state with her;
 Catharine our queen, before the primest creature
 That's *paragon'd* to th' world. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

PARAGRAPH. *n. f.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφον*.] A distinct part of a discourse.
 Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts. *Swift.*

PARAGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph*.] By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PARALLACTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax*.] Pertaining to a
PARALLACTICK. } parallax.

PARALLAX. *n. f.* [*παράλλαξις*.] The distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill
 Of vision multiply'd
 Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds. *Newton's Optics.*

PARALLEL. *adj.* [*παράλληλος*; *parallel*, Fr.]
 1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.
 Distorting the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Having the same tendency.
 When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great deprivations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.
 The foundation principle of peripateticism is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glaville.*

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure. *Addison.*

Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

PARALLEL. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
 1. Lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other.
 Who made the spider *parallels* design,
 Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Lines on the globe marking the latitude.
 3. Direction conformable to that of another line.
 Diffusions, like small streams, are first begun,
 Scarce seen they rise but gather as they run;
 So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
 More they proceed, the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.
 Such a resemblance of all parts,
 Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
 She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
 And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly flames and the moon,
 All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Miscel.*

PAR

5. Comparison made.
 The *parallel* holds in the gainfulness, as well as laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other persons. *Addison.*

6. Any thing resembling another.
 Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,
 None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To *PARALLEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.
 The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.
 His life is *parallel'd*
 Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice. *Shakespeare.*

3. To correspond to.
 That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars.
 In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden, vast and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story. *Dryden.*

5. To compare.
 I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what; which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

PARALLELISM. *n. f.* [*parallelisme*, Fr. from *parallel*.] State of being parallel.
 The *parallelism* and due proportioned inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way. *Roy on the Creation.*

PARALLELOGRAM. *n. f.* [*παράλληλον* and *γέγραμα*; *parallelogram*, Fr.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a lodestone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watt's Logic.*

PARALLELOGRAMICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram*.] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED. *n. f.* [from *parallelopede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram; it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they compos'd a *paralleloped*. *Newton's Optics.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubic or *paralleloped* figure. *Woodward.*

PARALOGISM. *n. f.* [*παράλογισμος*; *paralogisme*, Fr.] A false argument.
 That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admissible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbutnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument. *Watts.*

PARALOGY. *n. f.* False reasoning.
 That Methusalem was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. [*παράλυσις*; *paralyse*, Fr.] A palsy.

PARALYTICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralyse*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Pal-
PARALYTICK. } tied; inclined to palsy.
 Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
 Angelic, softest work of heav'n, draws near
 To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,
 Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or freightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion; which is the case of *paralysis*. *Derham.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts. *Arbutnot.*

PARANETTER.